

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, M.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences 6-10 4/12  
 TITLE: Measures against the Corrosion of Geodetical Centers and Bearing Points (Mery bor'by s korroziyey geodezicheskikh tsentrov i reperov)  
 PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1957, Nr 10, pp 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First, it is pointed out that metal corrosion attains its maximum if the moisture content of the soil is between 12 and 18%. The opinion that corrosion increases rapidly with an increase of moisture is wrong. Metal corrosion can occur in the soil only if the latter contains a moisture (even a small quantity) that is an electrolyte. A high degree of corrosion occurs in clay- and black earths. The degree of salt content is not always characteristic of the promotion of corrosion by the soil. Only the presence of chloride and sulphates of salts is a sure sign of the promotion of corrosion. For the determination of the properties of the soil with respect to the promotion of corrosion electrometrical methods are employed. The bipole device is described and the new universal corrosion measuring device UKIP-56, which is based upon a complicated fourpole scheme, is mentioned. Series production of this device will begin in 1958. It is provided with a 60 V battery and is available in form of a portable case. In the second part of the paper the methods employed for the protection of metal are described: 1.) Electroprotection: a) cathode pro-

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6-0 4/12

Measures against the Corrosion of Geodetical Centers and Bearing Points

tection, b) protector-protection an independent anode made of a zinc- or magnesium alloy, durability of up to 20 years, price Roubles 120.-.

2.) Metal coating, mainly bitumen insulation. These coatings (bitumen) are, however, destroyed by bacteria of the soil, as e.g. in Turkmenia, where this is the case within 3-4 years (microbiological corrosion). The same is the case in boggy districts. Coatings of insulating paint are no sure protection for metal. Good results are obtained by cement- and concrete coatings and asbestos-cement tubes have a high degree of resistivity against water. Filled with concrete, they can be used with good success for geodetical centers and bearing points. Standard types have already been worked out in order to be used in the Southern parts of the USSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, N. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences 6-58-2-13/21

TITLE: Survey Networks in  
Establishment of Control Points in Foreign Countries (o  
zakreplenii punktov opornykh geodezicheskikh setey v  
zarubezhnykh stranakh)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 45-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A survey is given here of the construction of markers in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Canada, and the USA. In Western Europe the freezing line does not lie deep, in Germany for instance it only rarely reaches 0,5 meters. Most frequently trianed column-shaped stones are used for this purpose. Usually they are not indicated by mounds or trenches, and thus the markers are often lost. There are 9 figures and 11 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

1. Mapping--Control systems 2. Geodetic markers

Card 1/1

USPENSKIY, M.S.

AUTHORS: Scientific Collaborators of the TsNIIGAIK: 6-58-4-14/18  
Yurkina, M.I., Yermeyev, V.F., Fedosov, F.I.,  
Uspenskiy, M.S., Meshchanskiy, F.L.

TITLE: Letter to the Editor (Pis'mo v redaktsiyu)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 66-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that different tables published for the same quantities, which differ only by the distribution of the material, by the reduction of the number of figures of tabulated amounts, and by the modification of the intervals between them are being published by various persons who describe themselves as authors and claim authors' rights. It is demanded that this state of affairs be ended and that in no case these persons, who merely carry out some modifications of existing tables, be allowed to claim authorship. The calculation of tables must be entrusted to the care of organizations, so that the costs of editions would be reduced.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Tables-- Material distribution

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, M.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences 6-58-5-5/17

TITLE: Constructions of Fixed Points and Markings for the Southern and Central Zones of the Country (Konstruktsii tsentrov i reperov dlya yuzhnoy i sredney zon strany)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 23-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the strength of investigations carried out by TsNIIGAIK it was found that if annual precipitation in southern and central parts of the domain in which the soil freezes in certain seasons does not exceed 300-400 mm and ground water is not deeper than 3-4 m, swelling, even in loamy soils, which are more easily liable to swell than others, is insignificant and exercises hardly any effect on markings. It was further found that loess soils (in nearly the entire Ukraine and south of the central black-earth areas) have a low moisture content (not more than 9-11%) independent of atmospheric precipitation, and do not swell either. - It was thus possible to separate a wide zone in the southern parts of the USSR, where the effect produced upon markings by the swelling of the soil caused by frost is either insignificant or non-existent. The northern border of this zone extends a little to the North of

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Constructions of Fixed Points and Markings for the  
Southern and Central Zones of the Country

6-58-5-5/47

Kiyev, to Kuybyshev, from where it continues along the northern border of Kazakhstan. In the southern zone it is advisable not to use metal markings, but only constructions of concrete and reinforced concrete of the same type both for fixed points and for markings. Markings are held in their proper position by means of anchor-pylons which are described and have a cross section of 15x15 cm and a length of 1.3 to 2 m and more. Directions are given with respect to casting, production, calculation of strength, and transportation of these anchor-pylons. In addition to the southern zone also the central zone can be separated. Its northern border extends in the European part of the USSR approximately along the 60. parallel of latitude, in Siberia a little north of the Sverdlovsk-Novosibirsk railroad line. As the effect produced by swelling caused by frost increases in these regions, anchors must be reinforced up to 60x60x20 cm (as against 50x50x20 cm in the southern zone). Calculation of the stability of markings for this zone is described. There are 4 figures, and 1 table.

Card 2/2

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Geophysical surveying--Equipment | 2. Soils--Climatic factors        |
| 3. Soils--Meteorological factors    | 4. Metals--Meteorological factors |

USPENSKIY, M. S.

"Some Results of the Stability Investigation of Traverse Stations and Monuments  
in the Area of the USSR".

report presented at a Conference of the Chief Engineers and Directors of the  
Technical Control of Aerial Surveying Enterprises, Moscow Central Bureau of  
Surveying and Cartography, Min. of Interior USSR.  
(Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, no. 6, 77-78)

Mbr. of the staff of: TsNIIGAIK

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, M. S., (Candidate of  
Technical Sciences

SOV/6-58-E-5/15

TITLE: On the Construction of Markings for Large Permafrost  
Areas. (O konstruktsii znakov dlya rayonov rasprostraneniya  
mnogoletney merzloty)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 31-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In areas in which the ground is "permanently" frozen, centers and  
markings are arranged according to the method of excavating  
building trenches. This is connected with considerable difficul-  
ties: the swelling of the walls of the trench and its flooding by  
the water originating from the layer resting upon the frozen ground.  
These difficulties can be overcome by means of boring. For geodeti-  
cal purposes it suffices to arrange markings of not more than 15 cm  
diameter in the boreholes in a depth of 4 to 5 m. This renders  
boring by hand possible. Selection of the anchor must be carried  
out with great care. The marking must be able to show a sufficient  
amount of resistance to the swelling of the walls in the narrow  
bore-hole. The best anchor is a metal disk of sufficient size. It  
is possible to use several disks arranged one on top of the other.

Card 1/2



On the Construction of Markings for Large Permafrost  
Areas

SOV/6-58-8-5/15

In the summer of 1957 investigations were carried out in the basement of the Igarka Frozen-Soil Station AS USSR by the scientific collaborators of the TsNIIGAiK (Central Scientific Research Institute for Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography). The resistance of marking models against being torn out was tested. On the strength of the tests described in this paper the model with an anchor consisting of 8 half-disks (diameter 15 cm) with a spacing between them of 20 cm and with a marking-tube diameter of 60 mm was found to have the greatest amount of resistivity. The various methods of placing markings into loose soil are described in short, and the two "thermal" methods, i. e. thawing the ground by means of steam under pressure and thawing the bore-holes by means of heated tubes are described. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

1. Permafrost
2. Geodetics--USSR
3. Geophysical surveying--USSR

Card 2/2

3(4)

SOV/6-59-7-8/25

AUTHOR:

Uspenskiy, M. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Installing a Fixed-point Anchorage Into a Soil of Undestroyed Structure (Zadelka yakorey reperov v grunt s nenarushennoy strukturoy)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya , 1959, Nr 7, pp 30 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In installing fixed points in pits, the soil structure is destroyed, and the covered and tamped pit is only solidified after decades. The resistance of the fixed points to the swelling by frost is reduced considerably. Experiments to raise the resistance of the fixed points are described here. On the Zagorskaya opytnaya ploshchadka (Zagorsk Experimental Area) of the TsNIIGAIK near Moscow, 6 experimental tube fixed points were installed at a depth of 1.8 m in loamy soil in June 1958. Some fixed points were installed in the pit, others in a soil of undestroyed structure. A horizontal slit was cut into the latter with a special cutting device in the corner of the pit. The fixed-point anchorage was then inserted into this slit. The fixed points were tested for their resistance early in November 1958. The swelling by frost was imitated by means of a

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Installing a Fixed-point Anchorage Into a Soil of  
Undestroyed Structure

SOV/6-59-7-8/25

lever apparatus. The tensile force was increased every 30 minutes by 100 kg. The curves obtained show that the resistance of the fixed points with the anchors installed in the soil of undestroyed structure amounted to about 10 times the resistance of the other fixed points. Further tests in the TsNIIGAIK proved that the concrete anchors cast in loamy and sandy soils show a high strength. Whereas the concrete anchors are now cast in boardings, and take 3-4 days for solidifying, the pits can be covered on the same day of casting in the soil, and therefore the installation of fixed points takes only one day by this working method. This procedure was checked, and proved to be successful. Some recommendations for the installation of fixed points by the method described are given.

Card 2/2

USPENSKIY, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Types of marks for check points. Geod.i kart. no.2:28-30 F  
'60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Triangulation)

USPENSKIY, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of plastic materials in the manufacture of station and  
bench marks. Geod.i kart. no.3:48-51 Mr '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Triangulation)

USPENSKIY, M. S., kand. tekhn. nauk:

Thawing ground by steam for the setting of bench marks. Geod. 1  
kart. no. 7:17-21 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Bench marks)

SUDAKOV, S.G.; ALEKSANDROV, T.F.; BULANOV, A.I.; DURNEV, A.I.;  
YELISEYEV, S.V.; ZAKATOV, P.S.; IZOTOV, A.A.; KARLOV, G.M.;  
KUZ'MIN, B.S.; KUKUSHKIN, A.D.; KOLUPAYEV, A.P.; KUZLOVA, Ye.A.;  
LARIN, B.A.; LARIN, D.A.; LARIN, B.A.; LITVINOV, B.A.; MAZAYEV,  
A.V.; PELLINEN, L.P.; PETROV, A.I.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I.; TOMILIN, A.F.;  
URALOV, S.S.; USPENSKIY, M.S.; FOMIN, M.P.; SHISHKIN, V.N.; SHCHEGLOV,  
A.P.; SUDAKOV, S.G., otv. red.; KOMARIKOVA, L.M., red. izd-vz; SUNGUROV,  
V.S., tekhn. red.

[Instruction concerning the building-up of a state geodetic network  
in the U.S.S.R.] Instruktsiia o postroenii gosudarstvennoi geodezi-  
cheskoi seti Soiuza SSR; obiazatel'na dlia vsekh vedomstv i uch-  
rezhdenii, proizvodiashchikh gosudarstvennye geodezicheskie seti.  
Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 459 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i karto-  
grafii.

(Geodesy)

USPENSKIY, m.s.

BULLETIN GEODESIQUE

L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE GEODESIE

(Union Geodesique et Geophysique Internationale)

ANNEE 1961

N° 62

1<sup>er</sup> DECEMBRE 1961

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Recherches sur la stabilité de l'axe de l'écorce terrestre

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USPENSKIY, M.S.

The type of ground bench marks. Geod. i kart. no.1:27-30 Ja '62.  
(Bench marks) (MIRA 15:1)

USPENSKIY, M.S.

Selection of sites for setting station marks and bench marks in the  
tundra. Geod. i kart. no. 4:30-34 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Arctic regions—Surveying) (Frozen ground)

ZELENSKIY, V.N.; USPENSKIY, M.S.

Participation of topographers and geodesists in the search for mineral resources; letters to the editor. Geod.i kart. no.5:65  
My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Otryad No.82 Sverdlovskogo aerogeodezicheskogo predpriyatiya (for Zelenskiy).
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros'yemki i kartografii (for Uspenskiy).  
(Prospecting)

USPENSKIY, M.S.

New measures for controlling the corrosion of station marks and  
bench marks. Geod. i kart. no.11:17-19 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Bench marks) (Protective coatings)

USPENSKIY, M.S.

Setting bench marks in peat bogs. Geod. i kart. no. 7:21-25  
Jl '62.

(Bench marks)

(MIRA 15:8)

USPENSKIY, M.S.

Setting bench marks in boreholes with bases widened by a  
blast. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.147:57-64 '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Bench marks)

16-11-7

Oil content of sunflower seeds. N. Harnack.  
(Masloboino-Zhizn, Dzh, 1928, No. 6, 31-40).—The oil  
content decreases with the increase in nitrogen content  
of the soil above the limit required for the maximal  
growth of leaves. The humidity must not be below a  
similar limit. CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15499

Author : N. Serebryakov, N. Uspenskiy

Inst : -

Title : An Attempt at the Tow-Stage Harvesting of Grain Crops  
at the Bogorod Machine and Tractor Station.  
(Opyt razdel'noy uborki khlebov v Bogorodskoy MYS).

Orig Pub : Mashino-trakt. stantsiya, 1957, No 6, 29-31

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

17



LISPENSKIY, N. N.

Ferruginous chlorites of the Alapaiev iron ore deposits  
 N. A. Lispenskiy. *Trav. inst. Lomonossov geokhim., 1951.*  
*mineral. No. 7, 131-73 (in English 174-7) (1950).* The  
 genesis and nature of the "green clay" are discussed, with  
 18 references.

A. A. Podgorniy

A55-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Uspenskiy, N. A.

The secondary sulfates of the Alapaiev iron ore deposits. N. A. Uspenskiy. *Trav. inst. Lomonossov geokhim., crit. mineral.* No. 7, 179-83 (in English 184) (1936).—The Fe sulfates (copiapite, coquimbite and bilinite (?)) also epsomite and sympson are described. A. A. Podgurny

Five references.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
100 AND 1000 CATEGORIES									
SPENSKIY, N. A. CO									
Celestite and fluorite in the Permian deposit on the eastern slope of Ural. N. A. Spenskii. <i>Izv. inst. Leningrad. goschim., geol. mineral. No. 7, 185-94. in English 1955 (1956). Geological work is discussed and chem. analyses of the celestite are tabulated. 100 ref. citines.</i> A. A. Podgorny									
ASS. SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 1000 0101010 10000 02 10000 03 10000 04 10000 05 10000 06 10000 07 10000 08 10000 09 10000 10 10000 11 10000 12 10000 13 10000 14 10000 15 10000 16 10000 17 10000 18 10000 19 10000 20 10000 21 10000 22 10000 23 10000 24 10000 25 10000 26 10000 27 10000 28 10000 29 10000 30 10000 31 10000 32 10000 33 10000 34 10000 35 10000 36 10000 37 10000 38 10000 39 10000 40 10000 41 10000 42 10000 43 10000 44 10000 45 10000 46 10000 47 10000 48 10000 49 10000 50 10000 51 10000 52 10000 53 10000 54 10000 55 10000 56 10000 57 10000 58 10000 59 10000 60 10000 61 10000 62 10000 63 10000 64 10000 65 10000 66 10000 67 10000 68 10000 69 10000 70 10000 71 10000 72 10000 73 10000 74 10000 75 10000 76 10000 77 10000 78 10000 79 10000 80 10000 81 10000 82 10000 83 10000 84 10000 85 10000 86 10000 87 10000 88 10000 89 10000 90 10000 91 10000 92 10000 93 10000 94 10000 95 10000 96 10000 97 10000 98 10000 99 10000 100									

SPENSKIY, N. A.  
 CA

Ribbon clays in the vicinity of Leningrad. N. A. Spenskiy. *Mem. soc. russie mineral.* 67, No. 4, 87 (1910).—*Microchim. Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 4, 37 (1910).—Microscopic investigation of polished specimens of clays from along the Izhora River between Kolpino and Ust-Izhora showed the presence of brown mica, thin-scaled sericite-like mineral, carbonate, glauconite, quartz, feldspar, muscovite, biotite, chlorite, amphibole, garnet, epidote and tourmaline. U. emphasizes the little dependability of the detns. of the mineral compn. of clays which are based on the data of chem. analyses only. The investigation of the mineralogic compn. by means of polished specimens is more dependable than the method with immersion liquids because of the destruction of the soft minerals.

W. R. Henn

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**PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX**

**BOUND WATER IN TWO MORE OR SELECTED KINDS OF WHEATS AS A CRITERION OF THEIR VALUE FOR BREAD BAKING. N. A. Uspenskiy. Colloid (U. S. S. R.) 1, 69-73 (1935). The Dumas refractometric method (cf. C. A. 28, 1247) for detg. bound water in wheats is a simple method for detg. the character of the flour obtained from them. Sep. evaluation scales must be used for hard and for soft wheats. P. H. Rathmann**

**ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

12

*USPENSKIY, N.A.*  
USSR/General Biology - Genetics.

B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 28579

Author : Uspenskiy, N.A., Kuzina, V.E., Abramovich, Yu.I.

Inst : -

Title : Method of Matching Pairs in Intraspecies Hybridization  
of Soft Summer Wheats.

Orig Pub : Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 26, No 2, 88-97

Abstract : The author attempted to develop methods of matching pairs in crossing soft wheats, chiefly based on the principle of crossing varieties which would complement one another in different features and produce varieties more productive and more resistant to different diseases and pests. With a view toward precise characterization of matching pairs a coefficient of intensity (CI) was introduced for the growth of either element of productivity. CI permitted comparison of different varieties in one element; in addition, different elements within the limits

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USSR/General Biology - Genetics.

B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 28579

of the variety could be compared. The authors consider that through the CI it may be established to what extent the variety studied differs from the control. The CI may have a plus and minus sign. It is suggested that the final evaluation of hybrids before their breeding be made on the basis of correlative charts into which the compared breeds are placed. The density of stems is plotted percentage-wise to the standard on the abscissa, and one or another index of productivity on the ordinate. The most valuable are the breeds which yield the greatest productivity at such stem density which is most probable in production environments. The authors consider the suggested method of matching pairs to be more reliable than others.

Card 2/2

USPENSKIY, N. A., BELAVSKY, D. P., SHOLSHER, S. F.

"An analysis of the incidence of hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis in the Yaroslavl oblast over a 10-year period (1947-1957)." n. 116

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoocharovym bolezniam. 22-29 Okiyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with "natural foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 261pp.

Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station/Yaroslavl'



USPENSKIY, N.A.

Architectural aspects of the Moscow-Leningrad main highway.  
Avt.dor.17 no.3:11-12 N-D'54. (MLRA 8:10)  
(Roadside improvement)

USPENSKIY, N. A.

Maintenance of the Moscow-Leningrad highway in winter. Avt.dor. 20  
no.3:9-10 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Snow--Removal)  
(Roads--Maintenance and repair)

USPENSKIY, N.A.

Maintain the Moscow-Leningrad road as a fine highway. Avt.dor.  
22 no.7:21-22 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya dorogi Moskva-Leningrad.  
(Roads)

ACCESSION NR: AT4035116

S/3092/63/000/001/0166/0172

AUTHORS: Smirnov, V. L.; Uspenskiy, N. B.

TITLE: Resonant method of investigating loaded waveguides

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury\*. Elektrofizicheskaya apparatura; sbornik statey, no. 1, 1963, 166-172, and chart A facing p. 204

TOPIC TAGS: cavity resonator, waveguide element, resonance curve, resonator Q factor, frequency shift, particle acceleration

ABSTRACT: In view of the laborious and frequently inaccurate procedures presently used to design loaded waveguides for particle acceleration, and in view of the desire to reduce to a minimum the accelerated-particle loss when such waveguides are inaccurately manufactured, it is proposed to investigate loaded waveguides by a resonant method which determines the absolute value of the resonant

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035116

natural frequency with accuracy  $\pm 2.2 \times 10^{-5}$ , the relative frequency with accuracy  $\pm 7 \times 10^{-6}$ , and the Q accurate to  $\pm 10\%$ . The operation of the apparatus and its principal units are described. The influence of the temperature and of the degree of vacuum on the accuracy is analyzed. To show that the accuracy can be increased by more careful calibration of the standard loaded cavity used for the measurements, and by using a high grade echo-resonator. The knowledge of the corrections for the influence of the temperature and of the vacuum conditions makes it possible to reduce the measurement results to conditions at which the loaded waveguide is used in linear electronic accelerator. The procedure has been used in laboratory and plant conditions for several years. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 07May64

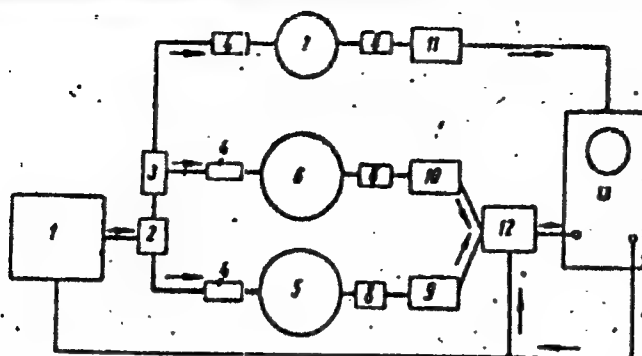
ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, ME

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

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Block diagram of apparatus. 1 -- klystron generator for generator for 10 cm band, 2 -- power divider, 3 -- coaxial tee, 4 -- fixed attenuator; 5 -- investigated resonator; 6 -- standard resonator; 7 -- echo resonator; 8 -- detector, 9, 10, 11 -- amplifiers; 12 -- electronic commutator; 13 -- EO-7 oscilloscope

Card 3/3

USPENSKIY, N.D., Cand. Med. Sc., Docent, and IOSIPYAN, V.T., Col. Med. Serv., Cand. Med. Sc.

"Combined Application of Disinfectants and Insecticides," Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal No. 8, August 1957.

L 38633-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011371

UR/0016/64/000/008/0008/0012

AUTHOR: Osipyan, V. T.; Uspenskiy, N. D.

TITLE: Method of determining the bactericidal activity of gas disinfectants

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 8, 1964, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, ethylene, methane, bromide, organic oxide

Abstract: The well-known gas formula ( $P = nRT/V$ ) was used to propose a method for determining the comparative bactericidal activity of gaseous disinfectant-vapors at different temperatures.



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L 38633-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011371

methy. bromide, achieving 91% deaths of Staphylococcus aureus at the maxi-  
mum exposure time.  
Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Veyenno-meditainskiya ordena Lenina akademiya im. S. M. Kirova  
(Military Medical Order of Lenin Academy)

SUBMITTED: 11Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

JPRS

DIYEV, N.P. [deceased]; PADUCHEV, V.V.; TOPOROVA, V.V.; USPENSKIY, N.P.

Studying the interaction of sulfides with sulfurous anhydride  
and sulfates. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.2:107-115 '58.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Sulfides--Metallurgy)

(Sulfur dioxide)

**AUTHORS:** Diyev, N. P., (Deceased), Paduchev, V. V., 20-118-4-43/61  
Toporova, V. V., Uspenskiy, N. F.

**TITLE:** On the Interaction of Certain Sulfides With Sulphur Dioxide  
and Sulfates (Vzaimodeystviye nekotorykh sul'fidov s serni-  
stym angidridom i sul'fatami)

**PERIODICAL:** Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 782-784  
(USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The results of the investigations concerning the reaction in  
question with application of  $S^{35}$  are given in the present  
paper. The experiments have shown that the sulfur in the  
calcium sulfide is completely substituted by the sulfur of  
the sulfur anhydride. The radioactive sulfur was introduced  
selectively into one of the two components. The reaction was  
carried out at  $600-1100^{\circ}$ . In the investigation of the inter-  
action between cobaltous sulfide and  $SO_2$   $S^{35}$  was introduced  
only into the sulfide. The experiments have shown that the  
velocity of the interaction is unimportant even at  $800^{\circ}$ . There-  
fore it was difficult to detect precisely the radioactivity  
originating from sulfur in the gaseous reaction products be-  
cause of a considerable  $SO_2$ -dilution, if the experiment was

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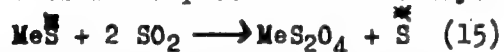
On the Interaction of Certain Sulfides With Sulphur Dioxide 20-118 -4-43/61  
and Sulfates

carried out in a continuous  $\text{SO}_2$  - current. In a closed system the produced cobaltous sulfate was radioactive only to a very small extent, approximatively 2-5% of the activity of the initial sulfide. This might be explained by the compensation of the radioactivity between  $\text{S}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_2$  in consequence of an isotopic exchange. The experiments have shown that two different reactions (with 2 and 8  $\text{SO}_2$ ) with  $\text{Co}_4\text{S}_3$  can occur. At  $800^\circ$  only 5,5% of the initial sulfide react within 12-14 hours, in the first case 87%, and in the second case 13% of this quantity. Experiments with iron sulfide have confirmed these processes. Thus it was confirmed that in the system  $\text{MeS} + \text{SO}_2$  the sulfur of  $\text{SO}_2$  replaces in the sulfate formation completely or almost completely the sulfide sulfur. Probably an instable salt of the hydrosulfurous acid  $\text{MeS}_2\text{O}_4$  (references 6,7) is formed for the time being which is transformed into a sulfate at the cost of intramolecular processes under precipitation of surplus sulfur in elementary shape. It is possible that the original product of the sulfide oxidation forms oxides of the latter the sulfatization of which can be continued at the cost of  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_3$ . The interaction between sulfides and sulfates of the same metals was in-

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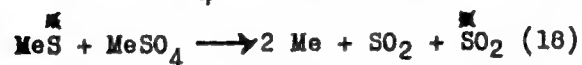
On the Interaction of Certain Sulfides With Sulphur Dioxide 20-118-4-43/61  
and Sulfates

investigated in application to calcium- and cobaltous sulfate at 900°. The experimental results have shown that this reaction takes the same course in any case of placing the radioactive sulfur, and only the activity of the sulfur in the reaction products is different (misprint in the original: the small star above the S of the equation (11) is missing; the reviewer). 3 reactions (12), (13), and (14) are given for the interaction between cobaltous sulfide and cobaltous sulfate according to references 8-12. The application of S<sup>35</sup> and a rational analysis of the reaction products confirmed the formation of a secondary radioactive sulfide and of the metallic cobalt. Here it turned out that the course of the reaction (13) is by 3-4 times less intensive than (12). Therefore the mechanism of the sulfide oxidation (13) (perhaps misprint for: 13? the reviewer) earlier suggested by the authors must be supplemented by widely distributed secondary acts which pass simultaneously:



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On the Interaction of Certain Sulfides With Sulphur Dioxide 20-118-4-43/61  
and Sulfates



There are 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural Branch, AS USSR (Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: September 6, 1957, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

USPENSKIY, N. F. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Sulfidation and extraction of  
nickel in <sup>the</sup> mine fusion of oxidized nickel ores." Sverdlovsk, 1959. 15 pp  
(Ural Affiliate of the Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Metallurgy), 150 copies  
(KL, 45-59, 147)

SOV/136-59-5-13/21

AUTHORS: Uspenskiy, N.F., and Diyeu, N.P. (Deceased).

TITLE: Use of a Radioactive Isotope of Sulphur in Studying Shaft Smelting of Oxidized Nickel Ores (Primeneniye radio-aktivnogo izotopa sery pri izuchenii shakhtnoy plavki okislennykh nikel'nykh rud)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 5, pp 63-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In shaft smelting of oxidized nickel ores with the use of gypsum sulphur utilization is low and considerable nickel loss in waste slag occurs. The authors have used a radioactive tracer method to study the influence on sulphur utilization of the form in which it is present in the charge. Smelting was effected in the laboratory shaft furnace (designed and built under the direction of A.A. Perestoronin) at the Institut metallurgii (Metallurgy Institute) of the Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR (Ural branch of the AS USSR). The furnace is 1. m high with an internal diameter of 90 mm and an induction-heated corundum-crucible hearth. Crushed and screened nickel-ore sinter, limestone and coke from the Yuzhuralnikel' kombinat (combine) were smelted. Radioactive gypsum was prepared by precipitation from

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SOV/136-59-5-13/21

Use of a Radioactive Isotope of Sulphur in Studying Shaft Smelting of Oxidized Nickel Ores

sodium-sulphate solution, itself prepared by calcining and oxidizing radio-active iron sulphide. Some of the radioactive gypsum was used in making coke, being changed into calcium sulphide. The materials smelted were ordinary coke, high-sulphur coke, high-sulphur radioactive coke, ordinary gypsum, radioactive gypsum, limestone, used in various combinations (Table). The activities of the initial charge and of the gaseous and liquid smelting products were determined. The authors show that with certain limitations, this enables the degree of utilization of sulphur from radioactive and non-radioactive materials to be calculated provided the amount of radioactive sulphur is small compared with that in the radioactive materials. The method is valid even when the chemical properties of the radioactive and ordinary isotopes are not identical. It was found that the radioactive sulphur transfers preferentially to the liquid products. The better utilization of sulphur when gypsum is replaced by calcium sulphide was confirmed. The method used in the work for preparing

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Use of a Radioactive Isotope of Sulphur in Studying Shaft Smelting  
of Oxidized Nickel Ores

calcium sulphide by adding gypsum to the coking charge  
also improved utilization.  
There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

USPENSKIY, N.F.

TABLE I BOOK EXPLANATIONS

807/8013

Industriya metalov. Dnevnyy zhurnal. Institut metallurgii.

Voprosy kontrolya i kompleksovo ispol'zovaniya spryazheniya v metallurgii (Problems of Control and Complex Utilization of Raw Materials in Metallurgy) Smolodov, 1960. 194 p. (Series: Nauka, 1960, 5) Zvezda alip. Issued. 1,000 copies printed.

Prof. M.A. I. Eshkov, and V. P. Chernobrovskiy, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Ed. of Publishing House: I. M. Izdatel'skaya. Eds.: L. A. Imoshanova, and E. P. Smolodov.

REMARKS: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel of metallurgical plants and for members of scientific research institutes.

CONTENTS: The collection contains articles discussing a variety of problems pertaining to ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. A number of articles describe methods for investigating the properties of alloys and oxides and various changes which these properties undergo as a result of the effect of temperature and other factors. Findings of studies are summarized in numerous articles and premises to be used for manufacturing ferroalloys and specially-alloyed steels are suggested. Characteristics of various metal compounds are given and measures for the most efficient utilization of ores are indicated. Some of the articles are devoted to the study of problems of manufacturing ferrous, nonferrous, and rare metals. The selection of topics was made on the basis of the need for material relating to the improvement of the quality control of alloys and the manufacturing processes employed to produce them. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references, most of which are Soviet.

ABSTRACT, R.D. On the Problem of Producing Naturally-Alloyed Vanadium Steel From Vanadium Pig Irons Free of Sulfur and Phosphorus by Blowing

Bruch, V.S. The Action of Carbon Monoxide on the Iron Monoxide Dehydration Process

Bruch, V.S. Secondary Reduction of Iron Monoxide

Bruch, V.S. (continued) Ways of Utilizing the Metal (Deposit) Ores

Bruch, V.S., and O.A. Yudin. Concerning Transfer of Iron With the Flow in the Electrolysis of Molten Iron Silicate

Bruch, V.S., and A.P. Pichukov. Regularity Patterns in Changes of the Electrical Resistance of Cobalt and Copper Arsenides

Bruch, V.S., and P. E. Buzdina. Microscopic Investigation of Products Resulting From Sublimation of Molten Monoxides With Elementary Sulfur

Bruch, V.S., and P. E. Buzdina. Interaction of Antimony Sulfide and Tin Trisulfide in Liquid Phase

Bruch, V.S., and V.L. Brinikov. Study of the Decomposition of Antimony Sulfide and Oxide in Gaseous Phase

Bruch, V.S., P.A. Buzdina, E.P. Myer (deceased), A.A. Perestoronin, M.P. Vinogradov, M.A. Krut'nikov, and V.L. Brinikov. Smelt-Human Smelting of Oxidized Nickel Ore Slaves Using Highly Sulfurous Coke

Bruch, V.S., and L.S. Ogarekova. Determination of Small Quantities of Sulfur in Molten Copper

Bruch, V.S., and L.S. Ogarekova. Microscopic Method of Determining Sulfur in Copper and Lead-Containing Compounds

Bruch, V.S., and V.L. Brinikov. Electrical Conductivity of Melts of the Fe-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Molten System

Bruch, V.S., and V.L. Brinikov. Equilibrium Diagrams of the Fe-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Molten System

Bruch, V.S., and P.A. Buzdina. Effect of Impurities on the Rate of Chlorination of Magnesium Oxide in Molten Chloride Salts

Bruch, V.S., and P.A. Buzdina. Effect of Certain Factors on the Rate of Chlorination of Magnesium Oxide

Bruch, V.S., and L.S. Ogarekova. On the Recovery of Sulfuric Acid and Potassium Sulfate from Melts of Molten Salts

ABSTRACT: Library of Congress

USPENSKIY, N.P.; KUSAKIN, P.S.; DIYEV, N.P. [deceased]; PERESTORONIN,  
A.A.; TIKHONOV, A.I.; PRISHLETSOV, D.V.; YERKIN, L.I.

Shaft furnace melting of an oxidized nickel ore sinter with  
use of highly sulfurous coke. Trudy Inst.met.UFAN SSSR  
no.5:123-135 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Nickel--Metallurgy) (Sulfur)

U&PENSKIY, N.F.; DIYEV, N.P.[deceased]

Some characteristics of the interaction between sulfates and  
sulfides. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.5:1022-1027 My '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.  
(Sulfides) (Sulfates)

CA

19

Polishing material. N. M. Uspenski. Rum. 52,400.  
Jan. 31, 1938. A mixt. of powd. abrasives with a binder  
of cellulose ethers is placed on a fabric or a similar material  
in one or several of layers.

ASB-55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	
<p>Emerald deposits of Sverdlovsk mining district (Urals).  N. M. Uspenskiy. <i>Ann. inst. mines</i> (Leningrad) 11,  101-07 (in English, 197-205) (1938); <i>Afterslag. Abstracts</i>  7,332-3 (1939).--The emerald mines are in the Monetnaya  range some 70 miles N. E. of Sverdlovsk (Ekaterin-  burg). They are in a complex of metamorphic rocks,  amphibolites, etc., with large lenses of talcose rocks  contg. relics of serpentine and peridotite. These are  surrounded by intrusions of granite and gabbro-diorite  whence various pegmatitic veins penetrate the metamor-  phic rocks. The fluorite-beryl veins are of late formation  at temp. of probably 200-600°. The rocks with 42  minerals occurring therein are described. C. A. S.</p>					
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>					

CA

Mineralogy of the emerald mines. N. M. Uspenski.  
M m. soc. russ mineral. 67, 181 3, 1935. *Chem. Zvesti.*  
1930, II, 1456. Recent discoveries in the emerald mines  
of the Ural are reported. Bi, polyhedral and topaz have  
been found. The absence of pegmatitic plagioclase is  
evidence in favor of the pneumatogenic character of the  
formation of the emerald. M. G. Miron

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



(A) 8  
**Pseudo-cleavage of mica.** N. M. Uspenskiĭ. *Zapiski Vsesoyuzn. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mem. Soc. Russ. Mineral.) 70, 279-82 (1960).—Ruby muscovite from pegmatites of typical pneumatolytic-hydrothermal origin often shows a characteristic microcline-like grating pattern, as well in reflected light on the cleavage plane surface, as in transmitted light. These patterns are explained by the assumption that they may be indications of a residual structure of pre-existent microcline crystals, on the (001) faces of which the muscovite later crystd. in a regular intergrowth with its (001) face. The phenomenon would thus indicate a residual crystal orientation of the feldspar crystal phase which was changed by hydrothermal solns. to muscovite (a kind of pseudomorph crystn.), and not be brought about in its crystallographic orientation by tectonic deformations as is usually assumed to be the case. The angular orientation of the contour lines in the patterns in question correspond very closely to the T:1 (120°39') and T:M (118°25') angles of microcline twins, visible on the (001) face of the feldspar. The pseudo-cleavage of the mica which is the reason for many troubles in its industrial use is also often combined with oriented gas inclusion zones characterized by an inferior cohesion along them. W. Bittel

USPENSKIY, Nikolay Mikhaylovich

[Nongranitic pegmatites] Negrانيتnye pegmatity. Moskva,  
Nedra, 1965. 335 p. (MIRA 18:10)

USPENSKIY, N.M.

Origin of "gladkaite." Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 94 no.6:  
691-693 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyusnogo mineralogicheskogo  
obshchestva.

CHERNYKH, Grigoriy Kuz'mich; USPENSKIY, N.M., redaktor; ANDRIANOV,  
B.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Military service is an honorable obligation of the Soviet  
citizen] Voennaya sluzhba - pochetnaya obiazannost' grazhdanina  
SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1956. 54 p. (MLBA 10:4)  
(Military service, Compulsory)

KAZAKOV, Vasiliiy Ivanovich, marshal artillerii, geroy Sovetskogo  
Soyuza; USPENSKIY, N.M.,redaktor; ANDRIANOV, B.I.,tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Artillerymen of the Soviet Army] Artilleristy Sovetskoi Armii.  
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1956. 60 p. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Russia--Army--Artillery)

BAKAL, A.A.; USPENSKIY, N.M., redaktor; KARYAKINA, M.S., tekhnicheskii  
redaktor

[Military reconnaissance] Voiskovaya razvedka. Moskva, Izd-vo  
DOSAAF, 1956. 61 p. (MLR 10:7)  
(Military reconnaissance)

ZEVIN, A.; KONOPL'EV, M.; YURCHUK, S.; FEDOROV, A.A., redaktor; USPENSKIY,  
N.M., redaktor; ANDRIANOV, B.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Training the sharpshooter to meet the standards of the "Ready for  
Labor and Defense" organization] Podgotovka strelka po normativam  
OTO. Moskva, Izd-vo DOKIAAF, 1956. 179 p. (MLBA 9:12)  
(Shooting)

*USPENSKIY, N.M.*

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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, Smotritskiy, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich

Operator radiolokatora (Radar Operator) Moscow, Izd-vo DOSAAF,  
1957. 52 p. 13,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Uspenskiy, N.M.; Tech. Ed.: Andrianov, B.I.

PURPOSE: The booklet seems intended to give a brief survey to  
young people who want to train as radar operators.

COVERAGE: The booklet gives the basic information on radar in  
popular terms. It then describes the tasks of a radar  
operator. The third part discusses the responsibilities  
of a radar operator and the character traits he must  
possess. Finally, 4 USSR technical books on radar, pub-  
lished between 1954 and 1956, are enumerated as recom-  
mended reading for future operators. There are 3 illus-  
trations.

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Radar Operator (Cont.)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The Miraculous Beam

3

The Operator Tracks and Focusses the Target

22

Necessary Character Traits of a Radar Operator

38

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SKLIZNEV, I.A.; USPENSKIY, M.M., redaktor; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Strengthening the defense of the country is the sacred duty of the Soviet people] Krapit' oboronu strany - aviashchennyi dolg sovetskogo naroda. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1957. 53 p. (MLRA 10:10)  
(Russia--Defenses)

*USPENSKIY, N. M.*

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Grif, Arnol'd Yakovlevich, and Mstislavskiy, Aleksandr Leont'yevich

V peredovom radioklube (In a Progressive Radio Club) Moscow, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1957. 62 p. 25,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Uspenskiy, N. M.; Tech. Ed.: Gerasimova, V. N.

PURPOSE: This monograph is addressed to Soviet radio amateurs

COVERAGE: The booklet offers a short survey of radio amateur activity in the Soviet Union during the past ten years, noting the progress made in the field and reviewing present-day radio amateur activity. Much of the monograph is presented in the form of dialogues among members of the Lvov radio amateur club, DOSAAF, on various problems or projects of current interest to the club. The importance of group effort is brought out as well as the desirability of associating radio communications engineers and specialists with the activities of radio amateur clubs. This enhances the success of club activities and gives them an aura of greater authority. This tendency is reflected in

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In a Progressive Radio Club

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the composition of the "council of cooperation", set up in 1946 by the Lvov radio club, to which Yu. T. Velichko, Lecturer at the Lvov Politechnic Institute, Mr. Kucher, Professor of Physics at the University of Lvov, and I.Ya. Ivanov, President of the Provincial Council of the Society for the Promotion of Defense and Aero-Chemical Development (Osoaviakhim) were appointed. The author emphasizes that their activities on the council are not nominal, but entail definite commitments. As of April, 1956, for example, Yu.T. Velichko, Lecturer and Doctor of Technical Science was scheduled to give lectures at the club on semi-conductors. Mentioned also are the universally well-known radio amateurs, Fedor Roslyankov, Alekandr Veremey, Zinaida Kubikh and Galina Pyatko. It is emphasized that workers from all the trades and fields of endeavor, without distinction of sex, are encouraged to become active members of such clubs and to pursue courses in radio engineering and communications offered by the clubs. A newly-formed section of the L'vov club is devoted to developing radio devices for the control of model airplanes and electronic devices for ship models.

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In a Progressive Radio Club

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The following pieces of Soviet-produced equipment are mentioned:  
the KVN-49 television receiver and the A-7-A, A-7-B and PB radio  
stations (pp. 34, 36).

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Ten years ago	5
The power of group effort	10
The club and initial organizations	18
Everything here is in full swing	27
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Pioneering in new bands	43
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They were all trained by the club	59

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JJP/vm  
6-19-58

NOVIKOV, M.V.; KONYUKOV, V.I.; USPENSKIY, N.M., redaktor; ANDRIANOV, B.I.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Flame throwers and incendiary weapons] Ognemetno-zazhigatel'noe  
oruzhie. Moskva, Izd-vo DCSAAF, 1957. 86 p. (MLBA 10:9)  
(Flame throwers) (Projectiles, Incendiary)

USPENSKIY, N.M.

GERBANOVSKIY, S.Ye.; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Elements of military engineering] Nachal'nye osnovy voenno-  
inzhenernogo dela. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1957. 87 p. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Military engineering)

USPENSKIY, N. M.

PETROV, Viktor Pavlovich; USPENSKIY, N. M., redaktor; TSIGEL'MAN, L.T.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Guided missiles and rockets] Upravlyayemye snaryady i rakety.  
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1957. 117 p. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Guided missiles) (Rockets (Aeronautics))



MARGOLIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich, konstruktor; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.;  
ANDRIANOV, B.I., tekhn.red.

[Target pistol and its repair] Sportivnyi pistol i ego  
remont] Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1958. 94 p. (MIRA 12:5)  
(Pistols--Maintenance and repair)

SARYCHEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; MARGOLIN, M.V., red.; USPENSKIY, N.M.,  
red.; GERASINOVA, V.N., tekhn.red.

[Margolin pistol; design and interaction of parts] Pistolet  
Margolina; ustroistvo i vzaimodeistvie chastei. Moskva, Izd-vo  
DOSAAF, 1959. 30 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Pistols)

NIKITIN, G.; ORLOV, A.; ~~USPENSKIY, N.M.~~, red.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[They are always in the ran s] Oni vsегда v stroiu. Moskva,  
Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 78 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Military education) (Veterans)

BORZUNOV, Semen Mikhaylovich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; KOBZAR', V.N.,  
tekhn.red.

[For young people about Soviet military discipline; popular  
sketch] Molodeshi o sovetskoi voinskoj distsipline; popu-  
liarnyi ocherk. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 87 p.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Military discipline)

SHATUNOV, Georgiy Pavlovich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; PAYNSHMIDT, F.Ya.,  
tekhn.red.

[All-Union Volunteer Society for Assistance to the Army, Air  
Force, and Navy of the U.S.S.R.] DOSAAF SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo  
DOSAAF, 1959. 127 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Military education)

BRYCHEV, Nikolay Fedorovich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; KOBZAR', V.N.,  
tekhn.red.

[About military service; talks with those under draft age]  
O voinskoj sluzhbe; besedy s doprizyvnikami. Moskva, Izd-vo  
DOSAAF, 1960. 85 p. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Russia--Army--Recruiting, enlisting, etc.)

MANOKHIN, Vladimir Nikolayevich, inzh. [deceased]; USPENSKIY, N.M.,  
red.; FAYSEMYDT, P.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Television in military operations] Televidenie v voennykh  
tseliakh. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1960. 91 p. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Military television)

VORONIN, Sergey Pavlovich; KOROL'KOV, Vyacheslav Alekseyevich;  
USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Firing air rifles] Strel'ba iz pnevmaticheskikh vintovok.  
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1960. 100 p. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Rifle practice)



GONCHARENKO, Mikhail Nikolayevich; MAKAROV, S.I., red.; USPENSKIY, N.M.;  
KARYAKINA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Cybernetics in military science] Kibernetika v voennom dele.  
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1960. 174 p. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Automatic control) (Military art and science)

NOVIKOV, Marian Vasil'yevich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; MUKHINA, Ye.S., tekhn.  
red.

[Invisible enemy] Nevidimyi vrag. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1961. 69 p.  
(Mines, Military) (MIRA 14:11)

IL'IN, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; KOROLEV, A.V.,  
tekhn. red.

[Infrared rays] Infrakrasnye лучи. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF,  
1961. 93 p. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Infrared rays) (Military engineering)

MOISEYEV, Viktor Iosifovich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; FAYNSHMIDT, F.Ya.,  
tekh. red.

[Sapper heroes] Geroi - sapery. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1961. 94 p.  
(Mines, Military) (World War, 1939-1945) (MIRA 14:11)

VANEYEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; MUKHINA, Ye.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[War and automatic control] Voina i avtomatika. Moskva, Izd-  
vo DOSAAF, 1962. 62 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Automatic control--Military applications)

TATARCHENKO, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.;  
FAYNSHMIDT, F.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Guided missiles and rockets] Upravliaemye snariady i rakety.  
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Guided missiles) (Rockets (Aeronautics))

BORZUNOV, Semen Mikhaylovich; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.; KUZ'MIN, I.F.,  
tekhn. red.

[The very essence of military service] O samom glavnom v sluzhbe  
soldatskoi. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1962. 138 p. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Armed forces--Military life)

GONCHARENKO, Mikhail Nikolayevich; FILATOV, I.V., red.; USPENSKIY,  
N.M., red.; KOROLEV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Missiles and the problem of antimissile missiles] Rakety i  
problema antiraket. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1962. 259 p.  
(Rockets) (MIRA 16:1)



ACC NR: AM6032572

Monograph

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Belousov, A. I. (Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences); Bobrik, P. I. (Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences); Rakhman-Zade, A. Z. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Silin, S. S. (Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences); Uspenskiy, N. V. (Docent); Khvorostukhin, L. A. (Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences); Sheryshev, V. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

Thermal phenomena and machinability of aircraft materials (Teplovyye yavleniya i obrabatyvayemost' rezaniyem aviatsionnykh materialov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye," 1966. 178 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR) Errata slip inserted. 2400 copies printed.

Series note: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, vyp. 64

TOPIC TAGS: heat-resistant steel, heat-resistant alloy, heat generation, heat phenomena, gear threading, thread grinding, aircraft material, material machinability, metal machining

Cord 1/3

LLDC: 621.910.71:669.14.018.45

ACC NR: AM6032372

**PURPOSE AND COVERAGE:** This book is intended for engineering personnel of machine-building plants, scientific research institutes and plant laboratories. It may also be useful for students of schools of high technical education specializing in technology. The book reviews the most important problems of heat generation in the process of machining various aircraft materials and its effect on material machinability. New methods of machining procedure are discussed on the basis of analysis of physical and mechanical properties of materials. Theoretical analysis of heat-affected zones in machining is presented along with examples of its calculation. Also discussed are specific thermal phenomena and the process of machining light-weight and copper alloys at a speed up to 10,000 m/minute. Separate chapters are devoted to an analysis of thermal phenomena and machinability relative to gear thread- ing at thread grinding. Chapters I and IV are written by Docent P. I. Bobrik, Cand. of Tech. Sciences; Ch. II. by Docent A. I. Belousov, Cand. of Tech. Sciences; Ch. III by Docent L. A. Khvorostukhin, Cand. of Tech. Sciences; Ch. V. by Docent S. S. Silin, Cand. of Tech. Sciences; Ch. VI. by Docent N. V. Uspensky; Ch. VII by V. I. Sheryshev, Cand. of Tech. Sciences; and Ch. VIII by A. Z. Rakhman-Zade, Cand. of Tech. Sciences.

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SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar66/ ORIG REF: 065/ OTH REF: 007/

Cord 3/3

KASHIRIN, A.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redakter [deceased]; USPENSKIY, N.V., dotsent, redakter; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskii redakter.

[Factory technological laboratories; collection of articles]  
Zavodskie tekhnologicheskije laboratorii; sbernik. Moskva,  
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry.  
1954. 142 p. (MLRA 7:8)  
(Engineering laboratories--Furniture, Equipment, etc.)

USPENSKIY, N.V., dotsent, redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Design and manufacture of cutting tools] Konstruirovaniye i izgotovleniye rezhushchego instrumenta. Pod red. N.V.Uspenskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 293 p.  
(Cutting tools) (MLRA 7:11)

USPENSKIY, N.V., dotsent.

Developing technological processes for the cleaning of surfaces of  
parts. Trudy MATI no.53:114-124 '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Metals--Finishing)

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EMP(h)/EMP(b)/EMP(1) Pf-4/Pu-4 MJW/EM/JD/JG

8/2536/64/000/060/0033/0040

ACCESSION NR: AT5001353

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, N.V.

TITLE: Study of heat-related factors during thread-grinding on aviation materials

SOURCE: Moscow, Aviatsionny tekhnologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 60, 1964.  
Povysheniye resursa raboty aviatsionnykh detaley tekhnologicheskimi sredstvami (In-  
creasing the efficiency potential of aircraft parts by technological procedures), 33-49

TOPIC TAGS: thread<sup>17</sup> grinding, aircraft construction<sup>14</sup>, aircraft engine, alloy steel, metal  
working, thermal processing alloy El 415<sup>15</sup>

ABSTRACT: The article reports a study, both theoretical and experimental, of the problems involved in the machining of threads on the more important structural units and parts of aircraft engines and similar power plants, with particular attention to the specific problem of heat related phenomena encountered in thread-grinding on such materials. The author notes that, since the standards that have been devised for general machine-building encompass only the grinding of threads on carbon, fast-cutting and low-alloy steels, these same standards are inapplicable to aviation materials which, thanks to the inclusion of vanadium<sup>2</sup>/chromium<sup>2</sup>/tungsten<sup>2</sup> and molybdenum<sup>2</sup>, have higher physical-mechanical properties. The basic aims of the study reported on in this paper were to

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establish: 1. the relationship between the intensity of heat liberation and the working conditions under which thread grinding is performed, and 2. the laws governing the distribution of the contact temperature throughout the profile depth of the thread. Principal attention in the article is given to the matter of the temperature generated in the zone of contact between the grinding wheel and the thread surface of the part, since it is this contact temperature which has a decisive effect on the quality of the surface layer of the thread (surface finish, searing, cracks). The first section of the article is mostly theoretical in nature, and it is in accordance with the considerations derived and explained in this section that the experimental tests, described in the second section, were carried out. These experiments were conducted on an MM582 thread-grinding mill. Type EI415 alloy, widely used in the aviation industry, was used in the tests. The effect of wheel velocity on contact temperature was not studied in this article. Thread length on the sample was 18 mm, with the pitch set at 1.5 mm (the specification most frequently encountered in the aviation industry). The problem of measuring the temperature during thread-grinding was considered only from the point of view of those methods which could be used in the specific case of interest to the author, namely, temperature determination by means of natural, semi-artificial and artificial thermocouples. The second method was preferred, and the reasons for this preference, along with a brief description of the method itself, are presented in the article. The final section of the paper deals with a discussion of the experimental results, which are presented in the form of curves.

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Special attention, in this discussion, is given to the effect of the blunting of the grinding wheel and of the lubricating-cooling liquid on the contact temperature. The work carried out by the author, which deals mainly with the qualitative aspects of the problem, clearly showed that the point of greatest heat-stress on the thread profile during thread grinding is the point of depression, while the second point on the profile, in terms of heat-stress, is the top of the thread. A further conclusion is that an abundant amount of lubricating-cooling liquid should be used in the thread-grinding process. Orig. art. has 14 formulas and 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Aviatzionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut, Moscow (Aeronautical Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

USFENSKIY, NIKOLAI / EVGEN'EVICH

Impul'snyi (sverkhskorostnoi) metod v rentgenologii. Stenogramma publichnoi lektsii, pročitannoi v Moskve. Moskva, (Pravda) 1949. 23 p. illus.

Impulse (super high-speed) method in radiology.

DLC: TR750.U8

DA CU CtY MH

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

RAYEVSKIY, D.A.; NEPOKLONOV, A.A., kand. biol. nauk; IVASHKOV, I.S.,  
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TALANOV, G.A., starshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; PETRYAKOV, Ya.A.; USPENSKIY, P.A.

Composite method for controlling Hypoderma infestation. Veteri-  
nariia 42 no.12:37-41 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarnogo otdela Oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo  
khoz'yaystva Tul'skoy oblasti (for Rayevskiy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii (for  
Nepoklonov, Ivashkov, Talanov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy Baykhorskim  
veterinarnym uchastkcm (for Petryakov). 4. Nachal'nik Nizhne-  
ilimskoy stantsii po bor'be s boleznyami zhivotnykh, Irkutskaya  
oblast' (for Uspenskiy).

USPLN 0111, P.F.

SOV/2302

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

3(5)

Akademiya nauk Ukrainakoy SSR. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh

Problema migratsii nefti i formirovaniya neftevykh i gazovykh skopleniy: materialy L'vovskoy diskussii 8-12 maya 1957 g. (Problems of Oil Migration and the Formation of Oil and Gas Accumulations: Materials of the Discussion Held in L'viv, May 8-12, 1957) Moscow, Dostoptakhizdat, 1959. 422 p. 1,100 copies printed.

Eds.: V. B. Porfir'yev, Academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and I. O. Brodskiy, Professor; Exec. Ed.: P. R. Yaranov; Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polonskiy; Editorial Board: I. O. Brodskiy, Professor, R.R. Ladyzhenskiiy, and V.B. Porfir'yev, Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for a wide range of geologists and research workers interested in oil problems.

COVERAGE: Articles contained in this book deal with the problems of migration and accumulation of oil and gas. These problems were

discussed in May 1957 at L'viv State University im. I. Franko at a meeting organized jointly by the Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Department of Geology and Oil Exploration of the L'viv Polytechnic Institute, and the L'viv Geological Society. Theories on the origin of petroleum deposits and the conditions surrounding their occurrence are treated. There are 327 references: 232 Soviet, 56 English, 5 French, and 4 German.

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